

BAINBRIDGE COLBY

NAME SUCCESSOR

LAUNCHING CABINET

Former Roosevelt Supporter
Given State Portfolio by
President.

NOTICE OF SELECTION

VERY BRIEF, HE SAYS

Acting Secretary Polk to Carry Out His Intention to Retire.

President Wilson today announced the nomination of Bainbridge Colby, New York attorney and former supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, to be Secretary of State. The nomination will be sent to the Senate probably tomorrow or Friday.

The news was a distinct surprise, even to those supposed to be in close touch with the chief executive, and Mr. Colby himself said that the notice given him of the impending nomination had been "very, very brief."

Served on Shipping Boards.

The nominee for the position recently vacated by Robert Lansing already has held office under the administration, having served as a member of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation for two years, beginning in July, 1917, and also as one of the American mission to the interrelated shipping conference in Paris early in the war.

The general belief had been that Undersecretary of State Frank L. Polk, now acting Secretary, would be given the place vacated by his former chief, and even when Mr. Colby called at the White House early today in company with Raymond T. Baker, director of the mint, the significance of his visit was not suspected until the official announcement was made later by Secretary Tamm.

At the moment Mr. Colby was in conference with the President on the south lawn of the White House, where the two remained for more than an hour.

"I have had a long and unburdened conference with the President which impressed me with the great confidence he reposed in me," said Mr. Colby on leaving. "I have no doubt that I can carry out the duties of this new office. There is nothing more that I can say. The nomination has been made on an amiable basis, and I am sure that the President is satisfied."

Mr. Colby's Political Career.

Mr. Colby declined to answer a direct question as to his political affiliations, though he has been regarded as a Democrat since the 1916 campaign. He was a lifelong Republican until the famous bull moose bolt at the Chicago convention in 1912. He then became a Democrat and was in charge of the Chicago campaign in 1916. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1916, and was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1916. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1916, and was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1916.

Mr. Colby was born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1854. He was educated at Williams College, Massachusetts. He spent one year at the law school of New York University in New York since 1882. He was a member of the New York bar since 1884.

Mr. Colby has been secretary of the State Department since the resignation of Mr. Lansing. He is expected to carry out his intention of retiring from the State Department. He has been secretary of the State Department since the resignation of Mr. Lansing. He is expected to carry out his intention of retiring from the State Department.

Should Mr. Polk, retire two important posts in the State Department would be left vacant—that of undersecretary and that of assistant secretary. The latter place was held by William Phillips, the newly appointed minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a member of the foreign relations committee, confined his comment on the appointment to the following: "I trust the new Secretary of State will be up to the standard of the office, as outlined by President Wilson."

Senator Sheppard of Texas said: "Colby is an able man. I have no doubt that he will make a good Secretary of State."

When Mr. Colby was nominated in 1917 for membership on the Shipping Board, his nomination was accomplished only after a prolonged fight. The commerce committee voted by a majority of 10 to 9 to favor the nomination, it being understood that the time that Senator Reed, Democrat, had spent in the negative, and that Senator Johnson, Republican, California, broke the tie.

When the nomination came to the Senate floor, Senator Watson, Republican of New York, the nominee's home state, were understood to have been in conference with the committee to have the nomination withdrawn. The committee, however, was not moved by the suggestion. Again, as was said by the progressive element, however, Senators Johnson, Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, and others joining with the Democrats. Neither Senator Calder nor Senator Wadsworth would say today what stand he might take toward confirmation of Mr. Colby as Secretary of State.

SELECTED TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE.



BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

COBY'S MIND SEEN AS ONE TO GO ALONG WITH PRESIDENT'S NOTE OF ADRIATIC

Supreme Council Gets President's Note of Adriatic

New Secretary of State Has Had Political Experience With Various Leaders.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, has had a complete experience with the official Washington gossamer. Politics, national and international, are involved in the selection. Mr. Colby is an amiable gentleman, a skillful lawyer, a splendid orator and a brilliant speaker, a charming personality. He is one of the few men who have been for both Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson without feeling conflict of inconsistency. He is one of the few men who have had the support and endorsement of William Randolph Hearst and yet remained persona grata in both the Democratic and Progressive parties. He is one of the few men who have been for both Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson without feeling conflict of inconsistency. He is one of the few men who have had the support and endorsement of William Randolph Hearst and yet remained persona grata in both the Democratic and Progressive parties.

As a member of the United States Shipping Board, Colby has been particularly anxious to safeguard the American merchant marine and was responsible for the frustations of the deal by which the British companies attempted to get control of certain ships that had been owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company. He was under American ownership. He goes along a little with the elements who have been in opposition to British policies. Particularly was he prominent in 1913 in the movement against the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls, which was denounced in a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. Colby was the chief speaker at the mass meeting which was arranged by the pro-American group.

Other Critics in Cabinet.

But if Mr. Wilson considered what people said in attacking Colby, he would have to disregard the criticism. Colby has been a member of the House of Representatives and you will see how he might have been in the cabinet. He has been a member of the House of Representatives and you will see how he might have been in the cabinet. He has been a member of the House of Representatives and you will see how he might have been in the cabinet.

Liberal in Domestic Affairs.

Mr. Colby is what might be called a liberal in domestic affairs and by the same line of reasoning may be expected to follow out the idealism of the President in foreign policy. He is probably more interested in people than property, although no one has a keener sense for the law. He has been a member of the cabinet for some time. He has been a member of the cabinet for some time. He has been a member of the cabinet for some time.

President of Texas Cattle Raisers Favors Federal Permit.

AMARILLO, Tex., February 25.—Legislation to regulate the packing industry through a federal permit licensing system was advocated by W. W. Turner of El Paso, president of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, in an address yesterday at the opening session of the fifth annual buyers' and sellers' livestock convention, which will be in session here three days.

Continuation Requested.

"When it became known that the removal of the building and the postal station was contemplated, the business and merchants in the neighborhood of the building, including the district commissioners, a petition requesting the continuance of the building in order that the removal might be completed, was presented to the district commissioners. The petition was granted by the commissioners of the District of Columbia on February 23, 1920."

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ASKS RENT BOARD

REFLECT ELECTION

OF P. O. A MARKET

Mr. Chance Urges Steps Against War Work Council and D. C. Heads.

City Postmaster Merritt H. Chance today asked the District rent commission to prevent the National War Work Council and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from ejecting the Center Market postal station from its quarters in the Y. M. C. A. Eagle Hut, 8th street and Pennsylvania avenue. Razing of the hut has been ordered for February 23.

The appeal against the removal of the busy Center Market station lines federal government against District government, and creates a situation unique in the rent situation in the District.

Presenting figures to the rent commission to show that the Center Market postal station is filling a public demand, the appeal of the city postmaster states that:

"I desire to place before the commission a request that the rent commission of the District of Columbia be prevented from ejecting the Center Market postal station from the headquarters described until I have secured other quarters in which to move."

Refers to Rent Code.

In making the postmaster referred to section 109 of the rent laws of the District, which provides that "the right of a tenant to the use of any premises for any business, hotel or apartment, existing at the time this act takes effect, or thereafter acquired, under any lease or other contract for such use or occupancy or under any extension thereof by operation of law, shall, notwithstanding the expiration of the term fixed by such lease or contract, continue at the option of the tenant, subject, however, to any determination or regulation of the commission relevant thereto."

"In view of this provision of the rent law, I believe I am clearly within my rights in requesting a continuance of the lease," declares the appeal of the postmaster.

"In taking this action, I am actuated only by an earnest desire to preserve for the business community in question the postal rights and privileges to which it is entitled. The discontinuance of the station would not cause any decrease in the postal revenue of the Washington post office because the merchants and business firms would continue to purchase stamps and stamped paper for their mailings, and, as a matter of fact, the discontinuance of the station would result in advantages to the Washington post office, as it would be more economical to mail mailings from the station, than from the main office than from the station, but the absence of the station would cause great inconvenience and injury to the business community, and it is in the public interest to maintain the station for their postal supplies, and it is in the public interest to maintain the station for their postal supplies, and it is in the public interest to maintain the station for their postal supplies."

The rent law also provides that "the rights of a tenant to the use of any premises for any business, hotel or apartment, existing at the time this act takes effect, or thereafter acquired, under any lease or other contract for such use or occupancy or under any extension thereof by operation of law, shall, notwithstanding the expiration of the term fixed by such lease or contract, continue at the option of the tenant, subject, however, to any determination or regulation of the commission relevant thereto."

City of controversy.

The city postmaster presented the following information, giving the history of the controversy over the Eagle Hut to date:

"The premises in question is the eastern portion of a structure known as Eagle Hut, located on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue and bounded by 8th and 9th streets northwest."

"The Eagle Hut was erected by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, upon permission obtained of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who claim to have jurisdiction over the land occupied by the building, and was completed March 1, 1917, known as 17 State, 540."

"On December 2, 1918, a part of this building became occupied as postal station of the Washington post office under rental from the national war work council, when the Young Men's Christian Association, at the rate of \$2,000 per annum, and a period of five years, with the following agreement: 'This agreement is entered into with the distinct understanding that the building shall be used for postal purposes, and whenever the national war work council of the Young Men's Christian Association shall desire to use the building for other purposes, or whenever the said association shall be required to remove the building from the land upon which it now stands, and under date of December 2, 1919, the national war work council, notified by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to remove the building or to demolish it by February 23, 1920."

"When it became known that the removal of the building and the postal station was contemplated, the business and merchants in the neighborhood of the building, including the district commissioners, a petition requesting the continuance of the building in order that the removal might be completed, was presented to the district commissioners. The petition was granted by the commissioners of the District of Columbia on February 23, 1920."

"Since January 1 I have had a thorough canvass made by me not only by my representatives, but have myself spent the best part of two days going over the territory looking for other quarters for the station, but up to the present time have been unable to locate a suitable place. The fact having become known to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, that board adopted a resolution and submitted the same through a committee to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, requesting them to rescind their order for the demolition and removal of the building by February 23, and I submit herewith a copy of the resolution. Also, under date of February 18, the Washington Board of Trade unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to rescind their order for the demolition and removal of the building by February 23, and I submit herewith a copy of the resolution."

REVENUE BUREAU

TO PROBE TROUBLE

IN IRON COUNTY

Deputy "Dry" Commissioner Gaylord to Leave for Scene Tonight.

A complete investigation of the prohibition controversy in Iron county, Mich., will be made by the bureau of internal revenue, Commissioner Roper announced today.

Mr. Roper said, however, that the importance of Mr. Gaylord's visit should not be exaggerated. He had been instructed to make a tour of the central district for other purposes, and his itinerary was enlarged in order to permit the bureau to obtain first-hand information of the case in Michigan.

Officials believed that it would be possible to get the conflicting authorities together and iron out the tangle without the necessity of a tour of the central district for other purposes, and his itinerary was enlarged in order to permit the bureau to obtain first-hand information of the case in Michigan.

Replying to a telegram from M. S. McDonough, state's attorney of Iron county, Mich., the assistant to the General Frisner offered the suggestion that the attorney and the federal authorities hold a conference looking to an adjustment of the situation arising out of the efforts of the state and federal authorities to enforce prohibition law in the county. The state's attorney in his telegram assured the assistant to the General Frisner of the alleged "whisky rebellion" in Iron county, Mich. He also wired Daniel C. Roper, internal revenue commissioner, to confer with Mr. Frisner on the matter. Mr. Palmer, assistant to the General Frisner, was en route from Kansas City to Frankfort, Ky.

Palmer Authorizes Action.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 25.—Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer yesterday telegraphed Assistant Attorney General Frisner authorizing him to take any steps he deemed necessary in the alleged "whisky rebellion" in Iron county, Mich. He also wired Daniel C. Roper, internal revenue commissioner, to confer with Mr. Frisner on the matter. Mr. Palmer, assistant to the General Frisner, was en route from Kansas City to Frankfort, Ky.

Dry Agents Destroy Wine; Cannot Locate County Officials for Conference

IRON RIVER, Mich., February 25.—Iron River, Mich., a town of 1,100 people, is in the center of a "whisky rebellion" in Iron county, Mich. Federal agents yesterday destroyed a large quantity of whisky stored in the cellar of a priest's house, where it has been placed for safekeeping, and rolled into the street, where the agents knocked the ends of the barrels and let the liquor run into the gutter.

The conference which was to have taken place between Maj. Dalrymple and the state officials has been postponed until such time as the officials are found.

Maj. Dalrymple and his agents expect to leave here immediately for the Virginia mines, where another raid will be made.

J. B. PAYNE NOMINATION FAVORED BY COMMITTEE

Favorable report was today ordered by the Senate public lands committee upon the nomination of John Barton Payne, now chairman of the Shipping Board, to be Secretary of the Interior to succeed Secretary Lane, resigned.

THEN

NOW



HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED!

RETIREMENT BILL PUT ASIDE AGAIN

Senator Sterling Says Vote Doubtful Until Treaty Is Disposed Of.

The civil service retirement bill was again sidetracked today, this time to give the dyestuffs bill the right of way.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota, in charge of the retirement bill, said that he doubted if it would be possible to get a vote on the measure until the peace treaty has been disposed of, in view of the announcement of Senator Lodge that the treaty is to be taken up tomorrow.

"The retirement bill will be continued, however, as the usual business of the Senate," said Senator Sterling. "I hope that eventually we will get a vote on it. It deserves to be voted on and to be passed. I think that the vote yesterday, defeating Senator Pomerene's motion to recommend the bill, is a mistake."

Refuse to Recommend.

The Senate by a vote of 36 to 29 yesterday afternoon refused to recommend the retirement bill. The vote came on a motion by Senator Pomerene of Ohio, who is an opponent of the measure. The motion was intended to kill the bill.

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Will Tour Central District.

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VICE PRESIDENT'S ADOPTED SON IS CRITICALLY ILL

Morrison Marshall, the young adopted son of Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, is critically ill with appendicitis at the Vice President's home here, according to an announcement today.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall are constantly at his bedside. The boy had been unwell for some time, but had so far recovered his health that it was thought possible for the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall to take him with them when they went to New York last Saturday. The child became ill, however, in New York, and on Sunday Mrs. Marshall brought him back to Washington. Specialists from John Hopkins Hospital have been called in.

Seeking to compel the Municipal Court to take jurisdiction of a landlord and tenant case and to proceed to hear and determine his right to possession of premises 3401 Dent place northwest, which he says he purchased for his own use, Edward P. Spaulding today filed in the District Supreme Court a petition for a mandamus. Edward R. Kimball, judge of the Municipal Court, is named as defendant.

Justice Siddons issued a rule on Judge Kimball to show cause March 3 why he should not be required to proceed with the case.

Mr. Spaulding attacks the constitutionality of the act, and asserts that the new enactment does not deprive the Municipal Court of jurisdiction in cases where the plaintiff is a tenant. He claims that the act is a violation of the constitution.

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PALMER'S SPEECH

TEXT OF CAMPAIGN ATTACK ON G. O. P.

Congress Charged With Failing to Enact Legislation Country Desires.

Indication of the line of attack of the democratic managers on the Republicans in the coming national campaign is afforded in the speech of Attorney General Palmer in Topeka, Kan., Monday night. His remarks are being circulated by the democratic forces, and are being recognized as being a more important and personally aware of the conditions which need remedy.

The democrats propose to crucify the republican Congress for alleged failure to enact remedial legislation. The democrats intend to call attention to the extraordinary pressure and the conditions which need remedy. The democrats intend to call attention to the extraordinary pressure and the conditions which need remedy.

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